

## A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

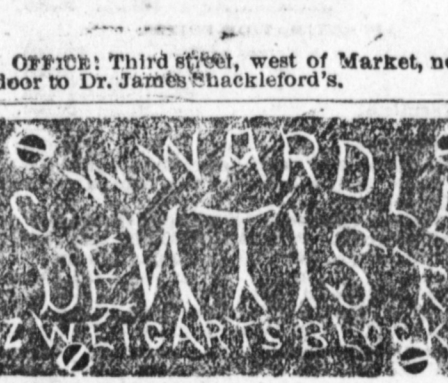
The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reliable physician would prescribe it. It is a powerful agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemist will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found.

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## CLEVELAND IN CHICAGO.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY ON TIME.

Crowds of People Gather at the Depot to Greet the Visitors—The City Gorgeously Decorated for the Occasion—The Triumphant Arch—Scenes and Incidents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—President Cleveland and party arrived in Chicago at 9:10. The run from St. Louis was an exceptionally smooth one, not a pause being necessary, owing to the fact that passenger trains were sidetracked ten and freight fifteen minutes before the special was due. The Twenty-third street depot, at which the president alighted from the train, was totally devoid of decoration. Not a streamer of red, white and blue, or even a little flag fluttered in the breeze.

People began gathering at the little depot about 8 o'clock, and when the distinguished guests arrived there was a big crowd in the vicinity.

As the wheels of the president's train ceased rolling the guns of Light Battery F, Fourth United States artillery, commanded by Capt. Rodney, thundered a hearty military welcome of thirteen salutes, and cheer after cheer went up from the thousands who had assembled to see the president step on the soil of Chicago for the first time. The president and Mrs. Cleveland were seated in their car, and when the train had fully stopped they arose and looked out of the windows. There were also present in the car Dr. J. D. Bryant, George F. Bissell, of Buffalo, the president's former law partner, and Col. Dan Linnott. Troop "I," First United States cavalry, mounted on fine horses, and under the command of Capt. C. C. Carr, drew up in line and formed a barrier which aided the police in keeping back the hustling, crowded throng. The reception committee, consisting of Mayor Roche, Governor Oglesby, Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. A.; Congressmen Dunham, Adams, Lawler and Mason, Judges Blodgett and Graham, and Collector Seeburger at once boarded the car. The gentlemen were introduced to the president and Mrs. Cleveland by Col. Linnott.

When President Cleveland appeared on the platform of the car, another cheer, almost deafening in its volume, blended with the booming of the cannon. The president was accompanied to the first carriage, where he was seated facing Mayor Roche and Governor Oglesby. This carriage was drawn by four splendid horses with postillions. The other members of the president's party and of the reception committee, entered the other carriages, and, led by the company of cavalry and Chief of Police Ebersold, with his staff also mounted, the party rode rapidly to Michigan avenue.

When the presidential party reached Thirty-fifth street, the carriage took its place in line and after a short delay the procession started. The procession was large and imposing, it being estimated that there were nearly 30,000 men in line. The chief marshal, Gen. Charles Fitzsimmons with his aides, escorted by cavalry, headed the line, and then followed the president's carriage. In the carriage were President Cleveland, Mayor Roche and Postmaster General Vilas. The other members of the presidential party and the reception committee. Followed in carriages and succeeding them were four companies of the Twenty-third infantry, United States army; First and Second regiments Illinois National guard, Troop "I," First cavalry, United States army; Milwaukee Light Horse squadron; Cleveland City troop; Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, United States army; Chicago lancers, and sailors and marines from the United States steamer Michigan. After military display, there followed a detail of the fire department, various Grand Army posts, veteran soldiers and sailors, veterans of the Seventh New York regiment, several city rifle corps, Knights of Pythia, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Ancient Order United Workmen, Legion of Giuseppe Garibaldi, Thirteenth Ward Colored Democratic club, county Democracy organization, Society of French Canadian, Independent Order of Foresters and numerous social and industrial organizations.

The route of the procession covered the finest portion of the center of the city. Everywhere along the route the streets were densely crowded with people who greeted the distinguished guest in the most cordial and enthusiastic manner. The president received the demonstrations in a very gracious way, bowing and raising his hat almost constantly as he rode along.

Spanning Monroe street, just east of State street, is the triumphal arch, under which the procession paraded. The arch rests on two upright square columns, which rise from the sidewalk to a height of thirty feet. These columns are covered with bunting, representing the American flag with the stars on the capitals, just below the pyramidal apex. On each face of the columns are draped, crossed flags, and on panels lower down are golden shields, each of which bears in white letters, on a ground of blue, the name of a territory. Thirty-eight golden stars, each representing the state whose name it bears, shine on the head of the arch from side to side, and in the center of the span is a well-executed representation of the arms of the United States, the star spangled shield, the warning arrows, and the noble bird of freedom, all forming a support for a marble bust of Columbus. Pendant from the center of the arch by ropes of smilax is a bust of Washington, on each side of which is a scroll that bears the inscription, "President of the United States," below this, in large white letters, is the word, "Welcome." On each column at the point where the arch springs from, it is a shield, with the words, "October 5, 1887."

The business houses along State street were tastefully and in some cases elaborately decorated. Above Washington street the ornate decorations are more ostentatious. The procession did not go below Washington street on State. The main feature of all the decoration is the American flag and its colors in all possibilities of combination and arrangement mingled with pictures of the chief magistrate, with the features of the first lady of the land in many cases placed beside that of her lord.

The Fair has exhausted the means of out-

side decorations in its embellishment. Hundreds of flags flutter from the windows, and in the middle of the building is a large portrait of the president with the legend, "Welcome to Chicago." The large show windows have been set with historical scenes. It is one George Washington appears in the costume and attitude well known from the picture "Crossing the Delaware." In the next Gen. Grant in full uniform, infantryman, with grounded arms being on either side. In the next window is a good likeness of President Cleveland and his wife. The next window shows the late President Garfield, with a soldier near him, and in the last niche is Abraham Lincoln, holding in his hand the scroll containing the emancipation proclamation. All these figures are of wax and well executed. The background is painted to represent appropriate scenes.

On Siegel & Co.'s store, besides the usual mass of flags, is a large picture of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland embowered in evergreens and bunting, while just beside the main entrance is a lithograph of the city's guests set in a panel of red, white and blue bunting. Two of the show windows are arranged to represent a military camp with soldiers in uniform, stacked rifles and draped flags, while a shield proclaims that the "Cleveland Guards Salute the President." Steamers flutter from every part of the building, and in contrast with the peculiar color of the edifice the effect is very striking.

Just before arriving at the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue the presidential party passed under a canopy of Wisconsin evergreens and twined arbor vitae looped with parti-colored bunting and supported by four pillars of moorish design. From horns of the crescents of evergreens which surmount the pillars float pennants which bear the stars and stripes, and which almost touched the executive carriage as it passed beneath them. On the north and south faces of the square-based columns are papier-mache representations of the National bird, supported by crossed banners. Beside the reviewing stand hangs, in slings, the huge corner stone of the auditorium building, which was to have taken part in the ceremonies of the day, but which has fallen for the time being into "innocuous desuetude."

When the head of the procession reached the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue, the president and party left their carriages and took seats on the stand to review the line. At the conclusion of the parade Mayor Roche made a brief speech of welcome to the president, who replied as follows:

"It was soon after the election of 1884 that an old resident of your city was earnestly urging me to pay you a visit. He endeavored to meet all objections that were started and insisted with unyielding pertinacity that the invitation should be accepted. At last, and after all persuasion seemed to fail, he vehemently broke out with this declaration: 'The people up where I live don't think a man is fit for president who has never seen Chicago.' I have often thought of this incident since that time; and sometimes when I have felt that I was not doing for the people and the public welfare all that might be done, or all that I would like to do, I have wondered whether not things would have gone on better if I had visited Chicago. Indeed it has, I believe, been publicly stated on one or more occasions, lately when the shortcomings of the present chief executive were under discussion that nothing better could be expected of a man who had never been west of some designated place or river, and this, I suppose, means the same thing that my Chicago friend meant, and involves the same accusation and conclusion. If my alleged official crimes and misdemeanors are thus charitably accounted for I shall not complain, while I confess that the declaration of the representative of this city, as I have given it, is an evidence of that local pride and loyalty of which your great city is a striking monument. All have heard of it if they have not seen it, for every one of your people seems to have organized himself a committee of one to spread its glories abroad.

"And now that I am here I feel like saying, with the queen of Sheba, 'the half was not told me.' My amazement is greatly increased when I recall a little recent history. In 1837 the town of Chicago was incorporated. Upon the question of incorporation thirteen votes were cast, one of which was in the negative. We do not know the reason which actuated this citizen is his adverse vote, but if he were here to-day I believe he would be heartily ashamed of it. Five days after its incorporation as a town, Chicago held its first election for town officers, and we are told that the total vote at that occasion was twenty-eight. We look in vain for any trace of boodlers in those days, though we are told that the first building constructed after the establishment of the town was a log jail.

"Your population in 1837, when Chicago was incorporated a city, was four thousand. The number of its inhabitants in 1871 was three hundred thousand or upwards, and the valuation of its property probably two hundred and eighty millions. Its immense growth and volume of business had then made it a marvel among modern cities. At this time it was visited by a direful calamity, without parallel in extent and destruction, which threatened all its promise of greatness and apparently ended its career. In October of that year a fire occurred, which burned over an area, within the city of twenty-one hundred acres, killed two hundred persons, consumed twenty thousand buildings, made homeless one hundred thousand people and destroyed property of the value of two hundred millions of dollars. Then followed an exhibition of enterprise and bravery, as unparalleled as the disaster which called them forth. The citizens of Chicago lost no time in lamentation, and not for a moment did they lose faith in the sure destiny of their city. Almost among its members they recommenced business, and on its ashes they began to build. Sixteen years have passed and there has arisen here a city many folds more populous, more beautiful and more prosperous than you lost in 1871. Who have a greater right to be proud and satisfied than the citizens of Chicago?

"You have said that the president ought to see Chicago. I am here to see it, and its hospitable, large hearted people. But because your city is so great and your interests so large and important, I know you will allow me to suggest that I have left at home a city you ought to see and know more about. In point of fact it would be well

for you to keep your eyes closely upon it all the time your servants and agents are there. They are there to protect your interests and aid your efforts to advance your prosperity and well-being. Your bustling trade and your wearing, ceaseless activity of hand and brain will not yield the results you deserve unless wisdom guided the policy of your government, and unless your needs are regarded at the capital of the nation. It will be well for you not to forget that in the performance of your political duties with calm thoughtfulness and broad patriotism there lies not only a safeguard against business disaster but an important obligation of citizenship."

At the conclusion of the president's speech he was taken to the Palmer house where a suite of elegantly furnished rooms had been prepared for his use.

In the afternoon the president and Mrs. Cleveland held a public reception at the Palmer house from 2 to 6, and in the evening there was a private reception at the Columbia theater.

Mrs. Cleveland was taken ill before the procession reached Jackson street. She managed, however, to hold out until that street was reached, then she left the procession and was assisted into the Union League club house, at the corner of Fourth avenue. There she fainted. The most assiduous attention was tendered without any excitement being caused, and she was speedily restored to consciousness. Mrs. Potter Palmer was summoned as soon as Mrs. Cleveland reached the club house, and when the latter was sufficiently recovered to be moved she was driven to the hotel, which she reached at 1:40.

## PREP. RING THE APPEAL.

The Work of Transcribing the Voluminous Records of the Anarchists' Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Capt. Black and Moses Solomon have begun preparing the petition to the supreme court of the United States for a writ of error in the Anarchists' case. There are only two copies of the record accessible to them. One is on file with the clerk of the Illinois supreme court, and the other is in the state attorney's office here. Mr. Grinnell would prefer that his copy should not leave the office, and so Capt. Black and Mr. Solomon have established themselves in one of Mr. Grinnell's rooms. They fix no date at which their task will be done, but say they will regard themselves fortunate if it is completed within a month.

The other copy of the record at Ottawa is being used to make a transcript, which will be attached to the petition. Mr. Solomon has engaged to have one made for \$4,000, and put up \$1,500 in advance as a guarantee of good faith. A. A. Snow, chief deputy clerk, came from Ottawa to procure typewriters for the work. Advertisement in the papers brought a large number of them to the criminal court building yesterday. Five are now at work in Ottawa, and he took down fifteen or twenty more with him last night. The work will be pressed with all despatch, and the 2,000,000 words will be written out in ten days. Then Capt. Black and Mr. Solomon will go to New York with the record and finish the preparation of the petition to the supreme court in conjunction with Gen. Pryor. Capt. Black informed a reporter at the statement that he knows the whereabouts of Rudolph Schramm, is false. There was a rumor in New York that Mrs. Black had said that her husband was aware of the escaped revolutionist's hiding place; but the story, he, Capt. Black, says, is without foundation. Louis Nebbe went to Joliet yesterday to see the place which his brother will probably be compelled to pass the next nine years. "The place," he said, "is thoroughly clean and comfortable. The rooms are well ventilated and well lighted, and I relieved the old father and mother very much when I told them."

The Anarchists in the city are now looking forward to the meetings to be held in favor of the doomed men of Chicago in this and other cities about the middle of the month. Efforts will be made to enlist as many men of prominence among their ranks as possible on that occasion. Gen. Pryor said to a reporter yesterday: "I am very busy on the case, devoting all the time possible to it. We must, of course, have a copy of the record before our appeal can be presented to the United States supreme court, as they will have to refer to it on the points raised by us."

## Nina Van Zandt Jealous.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Nina Van Zandt and August Spies, her alleged proxy husband, had a bitter quarrel in the county jail yesterday. Nina visit the condemned Anarchist daily. When she came yesterday she began to upbraid him for writing to another woman. She had heard that he had written affectionately to the young woman to whom he was engaged before Nina fastened her affections upon him, and whom it is said he still loves better than his erratic proxy wife. Spies is said to have told Nina with much spirit that he would write to whomsoever he pleased, at which there was a grand down-pour of tears. The Anarchist's heart softened then, and he promised to leave his former love alone.

## Chicago's New Water Tunnel.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The city engineer is about to advertise for bids for the construction of the new water tunnel, extending four miles into the lake. The tunnel will be eight feet in diameter, four miles in length, and will cost about \$600,000, and will have a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons daily. It will be the largest water tunnel yet constructed by the city, and have almost as great a capacity as both the others. The cost of the necessary engines will be about a half million dollars. It is expected work will be commenced on this great undertaking this fall, and it will be even then full three years before a gallon of water can be pumped.

## Consolidation of Odd Fellow Lodges.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Last evening Wm. Penn lodge I. O. O. F., No. 56, voted to accept the proposition made to them by Washington lodge I. O. O. F., No. 2, to consolidate the two lodges. Washington lodge has sixty-seven members and is one-third owner of the Odd Fellows' temple, Fourth and Home, valued at \$150,000. Wm. Penn lodge has 280 members, has \$10,000 surplus, and the crack working team of the state. The new lodge will be known as Washington No. 2, and will be inaugurated January 1 by a banquet and reunion.

## THE KNIGHTS IN SESSION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Meeting Being Taken Up Entirely to the Discussion of the Admission of Certain Delegates—Michael Davitt Arrives and Makes an Address.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—It was preceding 9 o'clock this morning when Grand Master Workman Powderly called to order the second day's session of the general assembly. Some of the delegates wearied with the late discussions and conferences of the previous night, had overslept themselves and there were a good many vacant seats for the first hour. Prior to the resumption of the debate upon the admission of Delegate Buchanan, it was announced that the local assemblies attached to District Assembly 24, of Chicago, which has been suspended on account of alleged non-payment of dues, had been reinstated by Mr. Powderly. An investigation have developed the fact that the suspensions were warranted and based upon a misunderstanding.

Buchanan was then given the floor and made a vigorous speech in his own behalf. He was interrupted at 11 o'clock by a motion to suspend the secret session for the purpose of listening to an address from Michael Davitt, who arrived here late last night and was in conference with Mr. Powderly until after midnight.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the one-armed patriot was escorted into the hall by Thomas O'Reilly and Ralph Beaumont amidst vociferous cheering. When he reached the platform the delegation, at the suggestion of Chairman Powderly, rose to its feet and gave "three times three." In broken tones Mr. Davitt thanked the assembly for its greeting, and proceeded to deliver a lengthy address upon the Irish question, and its relation to the laboring classes of the world. He expressed the hope that the sympathy of the knights with the cause of Ireland which had been manifestly so enthusiastically found official expression in potent words. The Irish people were engaged in a struggle of labor against monopoly. Its chief labor was agricultural, and its people, through the medium of an Irish parliament, sought to make the land laws of the country and to substitute the principles of agrarian justice for the present system of land robbery.

In this effort they were in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Knights of Labor, and their struggle had borne good fruit to the cause of labor throughout the world by direct attention to the great economic questions of the day. Even in this country public attention had been drawn to the danger of allowing some of the infamous systems of the old country to creep in and alien landlords and railroad conspirators experienced more trouble than formerly in plucking away the people's patrimony. The struggle between the classes and masses in Ireland was but a counterpart of the battles which were being fought in the cause of industrial humanity in every land under the sun. The principal effort at present was to stem the tide of emigration from Ireland, for at the rate that the population was leaving its shores the race would be driven out in the lifetime of the present generation.

The bulk of the Irish labor was being driven to this country, and it came here in an impoverished condition. As a result the Irish immigrants were compelled to seek employment in the sea board cities where they came into direct competition with American labor, and consequently interfere with the exports of the Knights of Labor. It was little wonder that the feeling was growing that an hereditary land owning aristocracy, whether in this country or abroad, was an evil that boded ill and was pregnant with danger to the industrial classes. A victory for monopoly in Ireland would stiffen the backs of the enemies of labor in this country, while the township of the Irish people would strengthen the efforts of labor organizations throughout the world.

Mr. Davitt continued in this strain for nearly an hour, being repeatedly interrupted by applause, which continued for several minutes when he sat down.

## Suicided in Court.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 6.—A sickening tragedy was enacted in the circuit court room in this city this morning. Sam Branch was on trial for stealing a watch from Pat Maloney, and at 9 o'clock the jury came into court and announced a verdict of guilty of grand larceny, fixing the punishment at five years in the penitentiary. Then followed a horrible scene. Branch jumped to his feet, with a knife in his right hand, drew it across his throat three times, cutting his windpipe entirely off and severing his right jugular vein. So great was the excitement which followed that the court was compelled to adjourn. Branch claimed to be innocent of the charge against him, and was dead in half an hour after the cutting was done. He leaves a wife and two children.

## Death of Ex-Governor Washburn.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6.—Ex-Governor William B. Washburn dropped dead a little before 10 o'clock this morning on the platform of the city hall at the morning session of the American board of foreign missions. Mr. Washburn was seated on the platform, and during the reading of the annual survey by Dr. Smith he suddenly fell forward into the lap of the gentleman next to him and expired in a few minutes without having spoken a word. The body was carried to an ante-room and Dr. Post summoned, but it was too late. Ex-Governor Washburn came from Greenfield this morning and went to the city hall directly.

## Attempt to Wreck an Express Train.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—A diabolical attempt was made yesterday morning to wreck an express train on the St. Louis & St. Louis railroad about a mile and a half from Belleville, Ill. A switch had been thrown open leading to a siding a mile long. A quarter of the end the rails had been so adjusted as to plunge the train down a steep embankment. The engineer happily was able to stop the train before it reached the spot. The occupants of the coaches were mostly women and children.



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THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, 1887

## State Industrial and Commercial Conference.

The State Industrial and Commercial Conference at Louisville is the first meeting of the kind ever held in Kentucky. It is an important event, and promises to result in great good to the grand old Commonwealth. It can not fail to go far towards showing forth to the world in a stronger light than ever before the many natural advantages and the rich undeveloped resources of the State, as the work of the convention is to be published in pamphlet form and sent abroad over the country.

Much has been said about Kentucky's great and undeveloped coal and iron fields, but the half, perhaps, has not been told. At least, the capitalists of the country have not had their attention directed to this hidden wealth until of late years. A change, however, is coming, and the railroads that are now projected and now being built into Southeastern Kentucky will in a few years bring about a wonderful change in that section. Ex-Governor Knott, in his opening address at the convention, alluded to this promised development, and said: "The world wants steel and iron, and coal and timber, and stone, as well as the products of our fields, and it will seek them, as it seeks all other commodities, where they can be procured of the best quality and at the least cost. Far-seeing, keen-scented capital is beginning to discover that these demands can be met nowhere else so well as here in Kentucky. Railroad enterprise is looking from every direction toward our mineral regions, and millions of dollars are seeking investment in our coal and timber lands. The spirit of industrial enterprise is abroad in our midst. The roar of the forge and the hum of the factory are already filling the air with their music. The shriek of the engine will soon wake the sleeping echoes far along our mountain gorges."

In the address mentioned ex-Governor Knott also gave some statistics in regard to the progress of our State that are quite interesting. He said: "Ever since 1860, notwithstanding the terrible blight of war which for years devastated her fields and desolated her homes, she has in the face of innumerable difficulties bravely kept step to the music of progress, although crippled and staggering in the rear of some of her more fortunate sisters. The eighth State in the Union then, in point of population, she still retains her relative position in that particular."

In that year she produced 98,000,000 pounds of tobacco; two years ago her crop had increased to 226,000,000 pounds. In 1860 her product of wheat was 6,830,000 bushels; in 1882 it was 17,250,000 bushels.

In 1860 she produced but 7,700,000 pounds of hemp; in 1883 it had grown to 21,700,000 pounds.

In 1860 she had but 2,686 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital invested of \$13,038,353, yielding products valued at \$27,494,480; in 1885 she had 4,517, employing a capital of \$52,798,692, producing commodities valued at \$94,665,916.

In 1860 she had but 534 miles of railway; she has now over 2,000, with a greater mileage in course of construction than any other State in the Union.

As late as 1870 the total output of coal from all her mines was only 169,000 tons; two years ago it was over 1,600,000 tons.

It is a matter of congratulation to know that the convention at Louisville is attended by delegates from most every section of the State. Such a united effort to boom Kentucky is what ought to have been made years ago. But better late than never.

A PETITION asking Governor Buckner to pardon Cornwellson is being circulated in Louisville, says the Commercial, but few people are signing it.

THE Democrats of Nicholas County will hold a primary election next Saturday to select their nominees for Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff. The fight is warm, and big sums of money are waged on the result.

THAT newspaper correspondent at Lexington has got the Tolliverites organizing to burn Morehead, and, of course, the Logan crowd are arming themselves to resist the attack. The trouble no doubt is greatly exaggerated, but all the same the correspondent referred to made a pretty good day's work of it, as he telegraphed the same story to a half a dozen papers or so. Kentucky will be the sufferer, as the matter will be heralded to all parts of the country.

## Jefferson Davis on Prohibition.

The time was when sumptuary laws embraced what should be worn and eaten. If we begin the march of retrogression, where will it stop? If, as already proposed, there should be Federal laws to enforce the prohibition policy, your recollection of war and reconstruction days should enable you to anticipate the doings of an army of spies, informers and deputy marshals, making domiciliary visits to insure the observance of the law. The moral decay which would inevitably result from such a condition needs no portrayal. To me it seems the plain duty of every citizen who loves the liberty our sires bequeathed to us to check this scheme before it acquires dangerous proportions. I hold it to be one of the natural rights of men to do as he pleases with his own, provided he inflicts no injury on another. To protect the use and prevent the abuse of that right, Government is the necessity of social existence; to give adequate power and yet efficiently to guard against the perversion of the grant, is the problem which the wisdom of ages has but partially solved; hence the maxim, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

"There are surely better remedies for offenses against the peace and good order of society than such a departure from our principle of constitutional government and community independence as would be federal legislation to enforce a sumptuary policy. Father Mathew found reason and moral suasion such potent factors that his good work was not of a day, but lives after him, in some who took the pledge and others who have joined the temperance societies. These and other causes have so acted upon public opinion and social habits as to give to the prohibition movement the possibilities it now has and could not have enjoyed in the not remote past. Why not trust to religion and education, to refinement and science aided by the laws which have the sanction of experience, to prevent the formation of habits of intemperance, rather than at the sacrifice of personal liberty and moral responsibility to undertake by coercive means, the reformation of the drunkards? The former may be practicable; the latter, by such methods, is hopeless."

## Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with phthisis, also diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by J. C. Pecor & Co., and S. P. Campbell & Co., of Aberdeen Ohio.

## VETERAN FISHER IS A WOMAN.

She Fought in the War as a Man, but Cannot Go to the Soldiers' Home. CINCINNATI O., Oct. 6.—One of the most remarkable cases of concealment of sex has just been brought to light in this city. On September 26 application was made to Col. L. A. Harris, a trustee of the Dayton Soldiers' home, for the admission of a sick veteran to that institution. The soldier called at Col. Harris' house and was given an application blank to be filled out. The veteran's name was Henry Fisher. He had a letter from Col. Tafel, the colonel of his regiment, which stated that Fisher had received an honorable discharge after two years' service in Company C, Sixth Ohio Infantry. Fisher was ill and unable to provide for himself. Col. Harris gave him transportation on September 28 to Dayton, with a letter to Col. Patrick, superintendent of the home, requesting him to take care of the bearer until he could be provided for. The medical examination at Dayton revealed the fact that G. Fisher is a fully developed woman. Of course she was not received into the home, and no one knows where she now is. Very little is known of her history except that she is fifty-nine years old. Since the war she has continued to dress like a man, and live with those of that sex. In appearance Fisher is short, heavy set, with a round, smooth face, dark hair and eyes, and somewhat effeminate, but no one had ever suspected her sex. Col. Tafel says the woman was one of the bravest soldiers in his regiment, and he was astounded to learn that Fisher is a woman.

## The Fromer Murder Trial.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Oct. 6.—The second day of the trial of Mrs. Fromer for killing her husband last May was attended by a large crowd, such has not been in the court since the famous Flock trial. Prosecutor Campbell made a statement to the jury and then the evidence on behalf of the state occupied the time until 3 o'clock. There was nothing new developed, as the public is well acquainted with the facts. The witnesses told how Mrs. Fromer went to Shelbyville and bought a bulldog revolver on the day before the tragedy; how she hunted for her husband that evening and the next morning and finally found him at his brother's business house, where she shot him, causing death in a few minutes. The cross-examination was very short. Judge Moore, of counsel for defendant, made a statement to the jury, stating that the sole and only defense was that at the time of the killing Mrs. Fromer was a person of unsound mind. Several witnesses were then examined in support of that theory, but nothing particularly striking was developed. One witness narrated the circumstances in relation to the time in August, 1886, when Mrs. Fromer took laudanum with the avowed intention of committing suicide.

## st. & O. Absorbed by the W. U.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—It was announced on excellent authority last night that the terms by which the Western Union Telegraph company is to absorb the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company have been agreed upon. It was stated that Mr. Gould has directed Dr. Norvin Green, as president of the Western Union, to sign the contract with J. Pierpont Morgan, representing the syndicate having in charge the welfare and ultimate reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio properties. A powerful director of the Western Union got out of bed at midnight to talk about the transaction. He said that Robert Garrett's sudden return to New York was the result of negotiations affecting the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio by the Western Union, and that he will be here to formally participate in the turning over of the property.

## WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

MANY LIVE BEYOND THEIR INCOMES—FEW SAVE ANYTHING.

Some Examples of the Frugality and Self Denial Necessary—Couldn't Stand It to See His Wife Walk—No Place for a Poor Man.

Only a few days ago a newly elected member of congress said to me:

"I have given up a permanent place, with a salary somewhat larger than that of a member of congress. I presume if I don't tread on too many of my constituents' toes I can be renominated, and my district is sure to be carried by my party. That will give me at least four years in congress and \$30,000. Can I save half of that?"

I told him he could, but that it would require self denial, almost entire abstinence from social enjoyment, and satisfaction with humble quarters and plain food. As a rule none but the rich or very poor ought to accept office of any kind at Washington. The rich can spend money; the very poor are not expected to do so, but the men of moderate means, small incomes, who have been accustomed to some of the luxuries of life, are very fortunate if they make their salaries and their expenses meet.

Senator McCreery, who some years ago represented Kentucky in congress, was reputed to have saved some \$60,000 out of \$75,000 that he received in salaries. But he lived in the utmost frugality. There was a cheap hotel in Georgetown, whose rates were some \$7 a week for board and lodging, and here McCreery lived. He would walk from this place to the Capitol and back every day, thus saving \$1 or so a week in car fare, and his personal expenses were insignificant. None of his salary went to hackmen, to florists, to Wormley or Chamberlain; he never played poker and never went to the theatre, and when he quit congress he had enough to live on for the rest of his days.

A representative from one of the New England states has served twelve years, and is believed to have saved \$40,000 of the \$60,000 salary he has received. But his habits were simple; he boarded at a second rate hotel, his family remained at home, and he spent his evenings playing whist when at leisure, and had no more expensive habit than the taking of a single toddy just at bedtime.

A Missouri member was obliged to decline a renomination some four years ago because he found that in spite of all he could do he was running behind \$3,000 or \$4,000 each year, though he practiced law in his vacations.

Said he to me when I asked him why he had declined to come back, especially when he seemed just about to win high esteem in congress:

"I can't stand it to see my wife walking the sidewalks and B—'s wife riding in a carriage, and she can't, either. I can't stand it to go with her on foot to a reception and see Blank and his wife step out of a carriage, and it costs me more than my salary every year because I can't. I am going home to make my fortune. When I get rich enough to own my own carriage perhaps I may come back."

In the winter of 1881 a member of congress from a Pennsylvania district was in despair. He had failed of a renomination. He was in debt, though a man of good habits. The future looked black to him. During the six years he had served in congress he had lost his law practice, and he regarded those years as worse than thrown away. He had got to begin all over again, and burdened, too, with debt. One evening as he sat brooding in despair a telegram came. He opened it perfunctorily. It contained these words:

"You have been nominated by the Republican caucus for United States senator, to succeed Senator Wallace."

Nomination meant election, and Mr. Mitchell was sure of being a United States senator. Yet he hesitated. He did not see that it meant anything more than staying off for six years his trouble, and if he had had a dollar in the world he would have declined the nomination. But he was compelled to accept the office because it meant an income. The six years have gone and Mr. Mitchell is out of public life. But he has bettered but slightly his condition, and he has always felt that he would have done well had he followed his impulse when he read that telegram.

The experience of men who have been long in Washington is this:

First, that ambitious young men who are poor had far better keep away. So far as the clerkships are concerned they are demoralizing. They take the snap, ambition and vigor out of men, and unless early abandoned make mere machines out of men. Let no poor young man come to congress unless he comes determined to save money. It is possible in two terms for a young man to save, while living respectably, \$10,000. With that he will be able to make a start again when he returns to private life. He will have to make a start. No man, either engaged in active profession or active business, goes to congress without incurring his business.

Let no poor man, and above all, no man of moderate property, seek a high office unless he is prepared to live simply. It will require heroism and self sacrifice, but that will be better than debt and misery after leaving office. The day when office must be given up will surely come. The poor man who cannot accept official life without the determination of saving some of the salary will do well to keep wholly out of it. Nothing but misery, misfortune and the temptation to dishonor await him. And the young man who is building up a professional practice should shun public life until he has attained professional success. Two masters cannot be served successfully who are so jealous as any of the professions and public office are.—Washington Cor. New York Mail and Express.

## Change in the Labor Ticket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—William O. M. Dowell, who was nominated for mayor of Newark, N. J., by the United Labor party, withdrew his name last night and the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost was nominated for the office. Mr. Pentecost is a strong adherent of Henry George. It is believed that he will poll a very large vote, and may possibly win, as it is thought many Republicans will vote for him.

## Well Known Military Man Dead.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 6.—Capt. William E. Kingsbury, Eleventh United States Infantry, died yesterday, aged fifty-one years. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and well known in the west and in military circles.

## The Volunteer Leaves New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Volunteer left for Marblehead yesterday morning.

## Personal.

Miss Katie Dersch is visiting at Cincinnati.

Phil Yago and son, Willie, are visiting Baltz Yago, at Covington.

Mr. Kirk, who has been seriously ill at Mr. and Mrs. Phil Yago's, is improving.

Hon. A. P. Gooding, of Mayslick, is taking in the St. Louis Fair this week, and will go thence to Hot Springs to spend some time.

## Especially to Women.

"Sweet is revenge especially to women," said the gifted, but naughty, Lord Byron. Surely he was in "bad humor when he wrote such words. But there are complaints that only women suffer, that are carrying numbers of them down to early graves. There is hope for those who suffer, no matter how sorely, or severely, in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Safe in its action it is a blessing, especially to women and to men, too, for when women suffer, the household is askew.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### FOR MAYOR.

We are authorized to announce that W. C. FELHAM is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the January election, 1888.

We are authorized to announce that E. E. PEARCE, JR., is a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor at the January election, 1888.

### FOR TREASURER AND COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce that F. H. TRAXEL is a candidate for Collector and Treasurer at the city election to be held the first Monday in January, 1888.

We are authorized to announce that C. S. LEACH is a candidate for re-election to the office of Collector and Treasurer at the January election, 1888.

We are authorized to announce AUSTIN HOLMES as a candidate for Collector and Treasurer at the January election, 1888.

### FOR MARSHAL.

We are authorized to announce that W. B. DAWSON is a candidate for the office of City Marshal at the January election, 1888.

We are authorized to announce that JAMES HEFLIN is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Marshal at the January election, 1888.

### FOR WHARFMASTER.

We are authorized to announce C. M. PHISTER as a candidate for re-election to the office of Wharfmaster at the January election, 1888.

## WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished room in a private family, without board. Apply at this office.

WANTED—Ladies for our Fall and Christmas trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particulars free. No canvassing. Address at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 147 Milk street, Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce street, New York City, for select list of 1,000 newspapers. Will be sent free on application.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—My residence on West Second Street. A. H. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The desirable residence now occupied by Mr. Seavary on the south side of East Fourth street; on easy terms; possession given October 1st. 513d St. CHARLES PHISTER.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Four rooms, suitable for small family or single gentlemen. Apply to P. M. MCCARTHY, at Geisel's grocery. 503t.

FOR RENT—The old Goddard House on corner of Market and Front. Will be in complete repair and ready for occupancy as an hotel by September 1st. Apply to WALL & WORTHINGTON. 84t.

## LOST.

LOST—In this city, package marked Brownling & Co. The finder will please return it to this office. 48

## Look Here

## HILL'S PRICES:

15 pounds pure Granulated Sugar.....\$1 00  
20 pounds best Flour..... 50  
1 pound best Prunes..... 5  
Just received the first invoice of Norfolk Oysters, which we sell at 25 and 25 cents per can. Fine, Bleached Celery a specialty.

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE.

The only \$3 SEAMLESS shoe in the world. Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles too. As stylish and comfortable as those costing \$5 or \$6. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.25 SHOE excels the \$3 Shoes advertised by other firms.

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. For sale by A. M. ROGERS, 41 Second Street.

## Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Daulton & Henry was dissolved by mutual consent October 1, 1887, J. T. Henry retiring. J. L. Daulton is the only one authorized to collect accounts due Daulton & Henry.

J. L. DAULTON,  
J. T. HENRY.

The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, under the firm name of Daulton & Roden.  
J. L. DAULTON,  
J. W. RODEN.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Let's Draw Big Prizes Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLEBY, Pres. La. National Bk. P. LAFAUX, President State Nat'l Bk. A. BALDWIN, Pres. N. O. National Bk. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union Nat'l Bk.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over Half a Million distributed!

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated in 1883 for twenty-five years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings every six months (June and December).

A splendid opportunity to win a Fortune. Tenth Grand Drawing, class K, in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1887—20th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are \$10 only; Halves, \$5, Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1.

## List of Prizes.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE of.....	\$150,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE of.....	50,000	20,000
1 GRAND PRIZE of.....	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES of.....	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES of.....	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES of.....	1,000	20,000
50 " " " " " " " "	500	25,000
100 " " " " " " " "	300	30,000
200 " " " " " " " "	200	40,000
500 " " " " " " " "	100	50,000

## APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximate Prizes of \$300.....	\$30,000
100 " " " " " " " "	20,000
100 " " " " " " " "	10,000
1,000 Terminal " " " " " "	50,000

2,179 Prizes, amounting to.....\$335,000  
Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,  
Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.  
Address Registered Letters to  
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,  
New Orleans, La.

Remember that the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER that Four National Banks guarantee the payment of Prizes, and that all tickets bear the signature of the President of an institution, whose franchise is recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

## LATEST.



## GLORIOUS VICTORY!

Joyful tidings to the thousands: the Mammoth Furniture Store of HENRY ORT offers a large stock of Bran New Styles, at prices on

## MODERN CHAMBER SUITS,

Latest Styles of Parlor Work, Folding Bed Lounges and Beds, Sideboards, Bookcases, Wardrobes and all other articles in the line of

## Household FURNITURE,

that will make it interesting to buyers. Our trade is increasing, and to make it boom, we have made prices to suit the times. We carry a large stock, and are the drivers of low cash prices. Come and see; we will treat you right. Remember, square dealing at

## THE HENRY ORT FURNITURE STORE,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

207 MAIN ST., all kinds, this office







# BARGAINS AT HOLTON'S—CLOSING-OUT SALE THIS WEEK.

## MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE CROW INDIANS MAKE A RAID UPON THE PIGANS.

Five Troops of Cavalry Sent to Quiet the Hostile Red Skins—Cause of the Trouble. The Government Surprised Over the Seizure of Samoa By Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Acting Adj. Gen. Vincent at St. Paul has been received at the war department through Gen. Terry, stating that a number of Crow Indians had just returned to their agency in Montana, from a raid on the Piegans had fired into the agency buildings and were defiant and hostile. The agent was unable to arrest them with the Indian police and requested that the military be sent. Two troops of cavalry were immediately dispatched from Fort Custer, but they found the condition of affairs more serious than was expected and were unable to effect the arrest of the Indians. The department commander, was appealed to for instructions. In forwarding the dispatch Gen. Terry makes the following indorsement:

"I find it difficult to understand this action of the Crows. They have always been well disposed and well behaved except in respect to their feuds with other tribes. In our Sioux troubles they were faithful and efficient allies. Moreover, arrests for the same offense that is charged now have been made hitherto without difficulty and no trouble has followed. I fear that there may be some cause for the present excitement that is not disclosed by the foregoing dispatch, and think that it would be the best policy to delay attempts to make arrest until the excitement shall have abated. I suggest also that it would be well if in the meantime the Indian bureau should send to the agency one of its most capable and trusted inspectors to examine and report upon the situation. I have instructed the commanding officer at Fort Custer to confine the action of the troops until further orders to the protection of the agent, his employees and the agency property."

It is surmised that the trouble arose from an attempt by the agent to prevent the Indians from having their sun dance when they were in a state of frenzy, following their victorious campaign against their old time foes, the Piegans. Five troops of cavalry are now at the post. No attempt will be made to arrest the Indians until they shall have quieted down.

Surprised Over the Seizure of Samoa. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A report by mail from the American consul general at the Samoan Islands is expected to reach the department of state in a few days, concerning the reported deposition of King Malietoa by Germany. The department is surprised to learn through the published dispatches that the German commander has gone to the length of declaring war and overthrowing the government, particularly as negotiations have been progressing during the past year between England, Germany and the United States looking to a joint agreement to maintain an autonomous native government on the islands.

Bond Offerings. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The offerings of bonds to the government continue light and it is now thought that the balance of the \$14,000,000 called for by the circular of September 23 will not be secured by the 8th inst. It is, therefore, likely that the period fixed for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund may be extended a few days, or that Secretary Fairchild may decide to allow the offer to remain open indefinitely until the required amount shall have been obtained. Yesterday's offerings aggregated \$108,850, of which \$154,400 were four and one-half per cent and \$14,450 four per cent.

Narrow Escape From a Calamity. CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The gallantry and presence of mind of a stalwart street car driver saved a dozen women passengers from a horrible death yesterday at the Division street crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. As usual, when the car neared the crossing, the conductor jumped off and ran ahead to the tracks. He saw no sign of danger, and signaled the driver to cross. The moment the car was fairly on the tracks a passenger train came rapidly around a curve just above it. The flagman waved his flag and yelled and then let down the gates, hemming the car in on the tracks. The conductor made an unsuccessful attempt to force the horses back. Just as the engine was almost upon them the driver, Patrick McKeown, struck the horses a powerful blow and they jumped forward, clearing the tracks and breaking down the gate. The conductor, Charles Stotzen, was knocked down and seriously injured, but the car and its occupants were landed safe and sound beyond the reach of the swift moving train.

American Board of Foreign Missions. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6.—The American board of foreign missions reconvened in the city hall this morning. The hall was densely crowded. When, after the reading of Secretary Smith's report, the announcement was made of the death of ex-Governor Washburn, which had occurred in the ante-room very suddenly from apoplexy, during the reading of the report, a hush fell upon the vast audience and the tones of President Bartlett's touching prayer sounded as if uttered in a family circle of mourners. After the appointment of committees on the report of the home department on the place and preacher for next meeting, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith read a report on the missions of China, Africa and the Pacific islands. Dr. Smith's report gave a recapitulation of the worth and growth of the missions in those stations, and claims that the present force of missionaries is totally inadequate to cope with the large field open to them.

Violating a Sunday Law. ERIE, Pa., Oct. 6.—The cases of the commonwealth against employees of the Anchor Line Transportation company for working on Sunday in violation of a statute of 1744, were called yesterday. The magistrate sustained the prosecution and imposed fines in seven cases. It is not thought probable that the Anchor Line will stop work on Sunday, and the Knights of Labor have given notice that every man so employed will be prosecuted.

Fell From a Second Story Window. CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Ada Gardiner, aged thirty-five, housekeeper at 35 Pike street, was listening to the dulcet strains of serenaders at 10:30 p. m. Tuesday, when she fell out of a second story window, fractured her skull, broke her jaw, and otherwise fatally injured.

## AT HARRISON'S TOMB.

A Step Taken Toward the Perpetuation of Tippecanoe's Memory.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—The excursionists to the Harrison memorial celebration at North Bend, O., began to pour into the Central Union station as early as 7:30 this morning, and as the time for starting approached the three special trains were crowded with all conditions of society. Many went actuated only by patriotic motives and others to get a good bracing day in a country place. There were mothers with their infants, husbands and bachelors, gay damsels and rustic youths, all going to have a good enjoyable October day.

At 8:30 a. m. the first regiment band filed into the station, followed by Battery B, under the command of Capt. Smith. The line of march began at Fourth and Central avenue, and proceeded on board the 8:30 train. The band played "Boulevard March" on the way to the depot. The first train left for Harrison's tomb at 8 and the third train at 9:30.

Governor Foraker was anxiously looked for at the depot, but did not show up. He received a special invitation from the committee and also a private letter from Secretary McClung, but responded to neither invitation. Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, last night telegraphed that he would be detained at Louisville, and so sent regrets. The governors of Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan were expected, but did not arrive.

Congressman Brockinridge, of Kentucky, was on hand. He made a good oration. John Simpkins was at the station, having on his best looks in anticipation of a day from business. Ex-Governor Bishop, with his sunny smiles, was on the first train in good spirits over the promised success of the celebration. Hon. C. E. Brown, W. T. Young, R. R. Stone, S. S. Davis, C. W. Thomas, John S. Conner, G. V. Halliday, were also among those who took early trains.

Killed in a Mine. BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 6.—Isaac Taylor, aged twenty-five, was killed in McPherson mine, at this place, by a falling iron cage.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Slight earthquake in Cuba and Greece. Nashville's new opera house has opened. King John, of Abyssinia, has declared war against Italian troops.

Maryland Knights of Labor are fighting against the Democratic nominee for governor.

Ah Foo, of Greenfield, Mass., a Chinaman, has been arrested for debauching little girls.

New York police are bound to prevent the proposed meeting of Anarchists at Union Hill.

Chicago will construct a water tunnel four miles long and eight feet in diameter, to cost \$900,000.

Chicago Anarchists' counsel expect to get their case before the United States supreme court this week.

"Society to Protect Personal Liberty" has been formed in Detroit. It is another name for Socialists.

Official returns show the majority against the prohibition amendment in Tennessee to be 25,775.

BASE BALL.—Metropolitan 10, Brooklyn 4; Baltimore 6, Athletic 3; St. Louis 13, Louisville 9; Indianapolis 3, Chicago 1; Washington 6, Indianapolis 5; New York 6, Washington 3; Philadelphia 6, Boston 3; Pittsburgh 7, Detroit 4; Canton 4, Columbus 2.

## The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Indications—Colder, light rains, followed by fair weather, light to fresh variable winds, followed by warmer.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for Oct. 5.

New York.—Money 4 1/2 per cent. Exchange quiet. Government firm.

Currency rates, 1 1/2 bid; four coupons, 124; four-and-a-half, 10 3/4 bid.

The stock market opened active and strong under the lead of St. Paul and Western Union and prices showed an advance of 3/4 to 3/8 per cent above last night's closing prices. This was followed by a raid on the part of the Comstock and Bateman following and a reaction to last night's closing quotations took place. The list has been dull and irregular with the exception of Northern Pacific, which was raised and declined 2 per cent.

Bur. & Quincy, 134; Mich. Central, 81; Canadian Pacific, 62; Missouri Pacific, 103 1/2; Canadian Southern, 54; N. Y. Central, 107 1/2; Central Pacific, 33 1/2; Northwest, 110 1/2; C. & O., 9 1/2; Inter. Pacific, 22; Del. & Hudson, 93 1/2; do preferred, 48 1/2; Del. Lack. & W., 120 1/2; Ohio & Miss., 25 1/2; Denver & Rio G., 24 1/2; Pacific Mail, 83 1/2; Erie, 23 1/2; Reading, 27 1/2; Rock Island, 115 1/2; Illinois Central, 113 1/2; Rock Island, 119 1/2; Jersey Central, 72; St. Paul, 70 1/2; Kansas & Texas, 33 1/2; do preferred, 118 1/2; Lake Shore, 33 1/2; Western Pacific, 62 1/2; Louisville & Nash, 60 1/2; Western Union, 77 1/2.

## Cincinnati

FLOUR—Fancy, \$3.00@3.50; family, \$3.50@4.00.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 72 1/2@75; No. 2, 70 1/2@72 1/2; CORN—No. 3 mixed, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 45c; OATS—No. 3 mixed, 24 1/2@25; No. 2 mixed, 25 1/2@26; No. 3 white, 23 1/2@24; No. 2 white, 24 1/2@25.

PORK—Family, \$14.50@15.00; regular, \$14.50@15.00.

LARD—Kettles, 7@7 1/4; Cas. 9 1/4@9 1/2.

BACON—Short, 12 1/2@13; 9 1/4@9 1/2.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 11 1/4@12; New York, 12@12 1/2.

POULTRY—Common chickens, \$2.25@2.50; turkeys, 3 1/2@4; geese, 2 1/2@3; ducks, 2 1/2@3.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 22@24; fine merino, 17@18; common, 1@2; fleece washed medium clothing, 27@28; c. m. g. 28@29; fine merino & A. A., 26@27; burr and cots, 10@12; tub-washed, 30@32; pulled, 27@28.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$15.00@16.00; No. 2, \$12.00@13.00; mixed, \$10.00@11.00; prairie, \$8.00@9.00; wheat, oats and rye straw, \$5.50@7.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, \$1.50@1.60; fair to good, \$1.40@1.50; common, \$1.00@1.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; yearlings and calves, \$2.00@2.50.

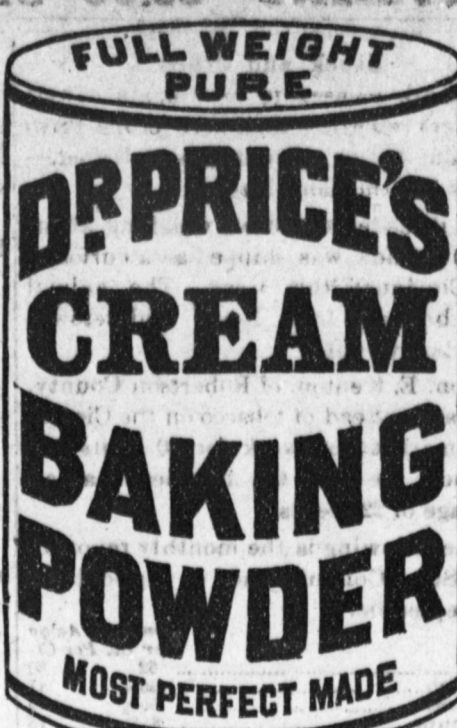
HOGS—Select butchers, \$4.70@4.85; fair to good packing, \$4.35@4.55; fair to good light, \$4.30@4.45; common, \$3.95@4.15; culls, \$3.75@3.90.

SHEEP—Common to fair, \$2.50@3.25; good to choice, \$3.40@4.00; common to fair lambs, \$3.50@4.25.

New York. WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 88c; No. 2 red winter, 84 1/2c; November, 82 1/2c.

CORN—Mixed, 52 1/4c; November, 52 1/4c. OATS—No. 1 white state, 35c; No. 2, 33 1/2c. CATTLE—\$5.00@5.10 per 100 lbs. live weight. HOGS—\$4.00@4.25 per 100 lbs. live weight. SHEEP—\$3.50@4.00 per 100 lbs. live weight. COTTON—Quoted; middling uplands, 9 1/2@9 3/4; do New Orleans, 9 1/2@9 3/4; October, 9 1/2@9 3/4; November, 9 1/2@9 3/4; December, 9 1/2@9 3/4; January, 9 1/2@9 3/4; February, 9 1/2@9 3/4; March, 9 1/2@9 3/4; April, 9 1/2@9 3/4; May, 9 1/2@9 3/4; June, 9 1/2@9 3/4; July, 9 1/2@9 3/4.

Pittsburg. CATTLE—Fair prime, \$4.75@4.80; fair to good, \$4.50@4.60; receipts, 300; shipments, 800. HOGS—Unchanged and dull; receipts, 900; shipments, 1,500. Philadelphia, \$5.10@5.25; Yorkers, \$4.70@4.80; common to fair, \$4.40@4.60. SHEEP—Dull; receipts 800; shipments 2,000. Prime, \$4.00@4.25; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75.



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